

probable spread of this little *Veronica*, a plant to which Linné was soon to give the name of "*peregrina*," signifying "from foreign parts."

(3) *VERONICA GLANDIFERA* Pennell (p. 36).—The northeastern limit of the range of this species should have been stated as Pennsylvania. On first recognizing the existence in the eastern United States of yet another glandular-pubescent water speedwell, *Veronica catenata glandulosa* (Farwell) Pennell, which I knew occurred in southeastern Pennsylvania, I too hastily transferred to it all the records from the New York and Philadelphia Local Flora that in *Torreyia* **19**: 170. 1919 I had assigned to *V. glandifera*. But actually both plants occur in southeastern Pennsylvania, *V. glandifera* as a locally frequent species of stream-banks in alluvial soils from Lehigh County southwards, and *V. catenata glandulosa* as a rare species of stream-courses over limestone in Chester and Lancaster counties. The two do not intergrade, and further distinctions between them will be shown in the account of this genus to appear in my study of the "Scrophulariaceae of Eastern Temperate North America."—F. W. PENNELL, Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

ANACHARIS Densa ON LONG ISLAND.—Among some specimens of *Anacharis*¹ from the New York Botanical Garden which I have recently had the privilege of examining was one of *A. densa* (Planch.) Vict., collected at Millneck, Long Island, in 1893 by that keenly observant student of the local flora, the late W. C. Ferguson. The material is in young bud only; but the stout habit, the prominent internodes (transversely ridged in the dried specimen), the broad, loose spathe, not at all constricted at the base, and the deltoid-ovate sepals 3 mm. long, make its identity certain.

A. densa, remarkable in the genus for its large white flowers up to 2 cm. in diameter, is frequently grown in greenhouses and as an oxygenator in aquaria, often under the horticultural name *Elodea canadensis*, var. *gigantea*. Mr. Ferguson's collection is, however, the only instance known to me in which it has been found as an escape in the Gray's Manual area. Its native range is from southern Brazil to the delta of the La Plata in Argentina. It might conceivably, though hardly probably, persist on Long Island, especially if it possesses the

¹ For the name, see my note On the Nomenclature of *Elodea*, *RHODORA*, xxxiv. 114.

capacity for vegetative reproduction which *A. canadensis* has so conspicuously shown in Europe. To find out whether or not it has become established should be a matter of interest to local botanists.

It may be added that this species, with its several-flowered staminate spathe and its large, Sagittaria-like flowers, differs markedly from the other dioecious members of the genus and would seem to have as good a claim to segregation from them as they have to the segregation from the hermaphrodite species originally made by Richard and recently revived by Victorin.¹ Such segregation was made by Planchon; if he be followed, the name for this species is presumably *Egeria densa* Planch. Ann. Sci. Nat. ser. 3, xi. 80 (1849). But before taking it up finally, it will be necessary to make sure that *Egeria* Néraud, appearing in Bot. Voy. Freycinet, 28 (1826) as a *nomen nudum* only for some genus of *Rubiaceae* of the Île de France, was not validated between 1826 and 1849.—C. A. WEATHERBY, Gray Herbarium.

¹ Contr. Bot. Lab. Univ. Montréal, xviii (1931).

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